

Romanian cabinet reshuffled

VIENNA (R) — Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and a number of deputy premiers were replaced Friday in a government reshuffle, the official Agerpres news agency reported. It said Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica and Machine Tools Minister Gheorghe Petrescu also lost their posts in the reshuffle, the latest in a series of high-level changes in the Romanian government. Mr. Verdet, 57, who has been prime minister since 1979, was replaced by Constantine Dascallescu, 62, a member of the Communist Party's ruling political executive committee and considered particularly close to President Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Verdet's chief responsibility was for the economy, which has been stagnating and burdened by debts to the West of some \$11 billion.

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Kibli flays
Zaire president

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kibli said Friday President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire had "insulted" Africans and Arab-African fraternity. Mr. Kibli told Reuters that after deciding to restore Zaire's relations with Israel, President Mobutu was reported to have spoken of "Arab neo-slavery" and termed Arab-African cooperation "a trap for fools." These remarks "constitute an insult not only against the wisdom of African heads of state but also against Arab-African fraternity and African truth," Mr. Kibli said. He said Arab troops had helped Zaire defend its independence and that Arab financial aid to Zaire amounted to \$400 million. If President Mobutu justified restoring relations with Israel by saying that Egypt had recovered the Sinai, Mr. Kibli said, "He forgets that he undertook to maintain the rupture of relations as long as the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights remained occupied."

PM issues directive
on communications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Prime Ministry has instructed all government ministries and departments to refrain from directly addressing the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) and diplomatic missions accredited to Jordan. The ministry said all future communications should be forwarded through the Foreign Ministry.

Classified U.S.
document found
in Irish Sea

DUBLIN (R) — A confidential document apparently discarded from a U.S. nuclear submarine has been found in trawler nets in the Irish Sea, the Irish Fishermen's Organisation said Friday. The 27-page document, stamped confidential and naming the nuclear-powered submarine Henry Clay, was in a refuse canister which caught in the trawler's nets 25 miles off Dublin, the organisation said. General Secretary Frank Doyle, showing the papers to reporters, said they contained a check list of equipment and weapons and instructions for trials such as the start-up of the submarine's nuclear reactor. They were dated March 6. Discarded labels were also found warning of dangers to personnel or equipment and bearing an indecipherable signature, he said. The submarine is fitted with Poseidon ballistic missiles, according to the authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships.

Pope concerned
over Falklands

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Pope is desperately concerned about peace in the South Atlantic and his planned trip to Britain would be inappropriate if there were heavy loss of life. Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic primate of England and Wales, said Friday. Cardinal Hume was speaking to reporters after talks with Pope John Paul and two Argentine cardinals but before the full extent of Friday's British attack on Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands became known. It was the first time Cardinal Hume, with Scottish Cardinal Gordon Gray, had met Argentine church leaders since Argentina seized the islands from Britain on April 2.

\$5m banknote
trader nabbed

PEKING (R) — A man has been arrested in Shanghai for trying to sell a fake \$5 million banknote, a Shanghai newspaper reported. The paper, *Liberation Daily*, said Zhao Wenzhi posed as an overseas Chinese businessman and claimed the note was printed by the American Banknote Company in 1945. He offered to sell it for 750,000 yuan (\$420,000). The note was decorated with pictures of aircraft, tanks and parachutes and bore a fake seal from the Bank of China, it said.

Iraq urges OPEC sanctions on Zaire

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday it had asked major oil-producing countries to consider halting aid to Zaire in retaliation for its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

But in Kinshasa, President Mobutu Sese Seko rejected Arab criticism of the move and said Zaire was not ready to submit to what he called "Arab neo-slavery."

The Iraqi News Agency (INA)

quoted Finance Minister Tamer Razzouki as saying Iraq had asked for the issue to be debated by ministers in charge of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) development fund when they meet in Gabon next month.

The OPEC fund was set up in 1976, and by the end of 1980 had committed about \$1.5 billion in loans to more than 70 developing

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Cairo steps up arms supplies to Baghdad

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has stepped up supplies of military equipment to Iraq to strengthen Iraq's position in the 20-month-old Gulf war, Defence Ministry sources said Friday.

Cairo was now supplying various types of weapons to Baghdad, whereas deliveries were pre-

viously limited to ammunition for Soviet-made weapons, the sources said, without giving details.

Egypt's armed forces and arms factories were instructed to give top priority to the military needs of Iraq and supplies were being

airlifted to Baghdad, they added.

Begin woos opposition

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin opened negotiations Friday to try to broaden his parliamentary support after his coalition narrowly avoided defeat on a no-confidence vote earlier this week.

Mr. Begin conferred with the small Telem Party, founded by the late Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Its two parliamentary votes are needed to restore the government's majority to 61 in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament).

The government lost its majority when two backbenchers in Mr. Begin's Likud Party defected to the opposition Labour Party on Tuesday.

The next day it beat off a Labour no-confidence motion on its handling of the economy by 58 votes to 57.

Telem's two members saved Mr. Begin's government by abstaining.

Both said they disagreed with much of the government's economic policy but supported its hard line in oppressing the Palestinians and wanted to prevent its fall.

Spokesmen for Likud and Telem said talks would continue next week.

Falklands crisis threatens Argentine supplies to Moscow

U.S., Soviets open grain talks

PARIS (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union opened talks here Friday on returning their grain trade to normal at a time when Moscow's substantial imports from Argentina are increasingly threatened by the Falklands crisis.

The negotiations, the first since relations deteriorated after the Polish declaration of martial law last December, are being held under a long-term grain agreement and are the third since President Reagan lifted an embargo against grain sales to Moscow in April 1981.

Argentina was one of the few major grain-exporting countries which did not join the embargo imposed by former President Jimmy Carter in 1980 after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. Buenos Aires took advantage of successive poor Soviet grain bar-

reys over the past three years to step up sales to Moscow.

Although U.S. officials do not expect any announcement of major increases in Soviet purchases during the talks, grain analysts have noted that the large Soviet grain and meat purchases from Argentina could be seriously threatened by the Falklands crisis.

U.S. statistics show that the Soviet Union, which has suffered a series of disastrous harvests for the last several years, has so far contracted to buy only around 14 million tonnes of U.S. grain by Sept. 30, when current pacts expire.

This is much less than the 23 million tonnes which Washington has offered Moscow and which is only likely to be imported if there was a serious interruption in

Moroccan king opens formal talks in U.S. on facilities for RDF

WASHINGTON (R) — King Hassan II of Morocco opened formal talks at the end of an official visit to Washington on providing Moroccan air base facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to protect Western oil interests in the Gulf.

The United States has sought access to the bases for use in such emergencies as a Soviet "threat" to Southwest Asian oilfields.

The discussions began Thursday, the second day of King Hassan's visit, which included meetings with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The king and President Reagan agreed in principle to the military transit arrangement during talks on Wednesday. U.S. officials said final accord could be reached as early as next week.

But they gave no details of the negotiations except to say several bases were being considered, some of which could require modernisation.

King Hassan also discussed shipments of U.S. arms to Morocco, including M-60 tanks and Maverick missiles, but Pentagon officials said there was no formal link between arms aid and the bases agreement.

Request for advanced U.S. weaponry

The Rabat government has asked for advanced U.S. weapons to help counter Polisario guerrillas in the disputed Western Sahara. Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta said Thursday the guerrillas had used Soviet-made SAM missiles to bring down Moroccan planes.

He told a press conference Morocco wanted some U.S. arms to be provided on an aid basis and would pay cash for others. Last year, Rabat got \$30 million in U.S. military aid credits and \$55 million in economic assistance.

But the Reagan administration's current request for \$100 million in arms credit to Morocco has met early opposition in Congress.

During his talks with Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials, King Hassan reiterated his opposition to the Camp David process which prompted him to sever relations with Egypt.

Administration officials said, however, he agreed on the urgency for peace between Israel and the Arabs and between Iran and Iraq.

King Hassan leaves Friday for a private visit to New York and Chicago.

Draper in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, on a Middle East tour apparently aimed at shoring up a shaky Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire, arrived in Damascus Friday after talks in Beirut.

In Beirut, Mr. Draper had talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros.

Mr. Draper visited Saudi Arabia before Lebanon, and is also expected to travel to Jordan and Israel.

In the past month Israel has

Kabul-E. Berlin accords signed

Argentine shipments due to the Falklands crisis.

Analysis noted that the Soviet Union has avoided the grain market for some weeks and said this could indicate Moscow has decided to diversify its grain supplies.

They pointed to the cancellation of insurance policies covering ships damaged while in the British military exclusion zone around the Falklands and the fact that some companies are now reluctant to let vessels load at Argentine ports.

Lack of Argentine credit to fund Soviet imports could also have persuaded Moscow to look elsewhere and the U.S. with large stocks of cheaper grain and bumper harvest forecast for 1982/83, is well placed to supply the Soviet Union.

OPEC to maintain output ceiling

QUITO (R) — OPEC oil ministers will extend current production controls to defend the exporter group's \$34-a-barrel base price against a world oil glut, OPEC President Eduardo Ortiga forecast Friday before the ministers began a closed bargaining session.

The government won parliamentary approval of a second key article of a law on redundancy payments which it needs to push through before a referendum falls due, by 317 to 225 votes.

The referendum proposes index-linked severance payments which Mr. Spadolini considers economically disastrous and which his bill limits.

In a further part of its economic strategy the cabinet has approved plans that could exchange lower pay packet deductions for wage restraint within the index-linked wage rise system.

The 13 ministers were expected to meet in the first week of July to review the production accord, and decide whether to hold a full ministerial meeting to change the ceiling.

Under the deal, struck in Vienna in March, Saudi Arabia said it was willing to cut its huge output as far as necessary to hold the \$34-a-barrel benchmark price, provided other members held to assigned quotas.

Only Iran appears to be exceeding its limit of 1.2 million barrel per day and selling crude below official OPEC prices but ministers said privately that the OPEC majority appeared ready to ignore Iran's conduct.

Iran's oil minister, Mohammad Gharazi, declined Friday to comment on his country's production and said pricing was "in the hands of God."

The United Arab Emirates minister, Mani Said Al Oteiba, also said he saw the ceiling as a temporary measure which would be adjusted or removed as demand for OPEC oil picked up, hopefully in a few weeks.

OPEC is counting on a revival in demand later in the year to boost its output from what it estimates is a current 16.5 million bpd, sharply down on the 31 million bpd peak of 1979.

British, Argentine forces start battle for Falklands

London confirms 5 of its warships damaged

Argentine troops exactly seven weeks ago.

The Defence Ministry said a number of raiding parties had been put ashore and said attacks by commandos, planes and warships were still going on after several hours.

Senior British military sources said the purpose of the assault was to "tighten the screw quickly and sharply."

The only casualties reported by the ministry were 21 men lost when a Sea King helicopter carrying troops between ships crashed into the icy South Atlantic.

Mr. Nott said the British landings on the islands, seized by Argentina on April 2, were unexpected.

British marines and paratroopers were now ashore in substantial numbers, he said.

Seven weeks after Argentina seized the disputed colony, British forces are tonight firmly established back on the Falkland Islands," Mr. Nott said.

The defence secretary said British ships had come under heavy air attack.

"Five have been damaged, two seriously," he said.

"Our Harriers and missiles have destroyed seven Mirages, five Skyhawks and two Pucaras. Two Argentine helicopters, a Chinook and a Puma, have been destroyed on the ground. We have lost two of our small helicopters."

He did not identify the damaged ships and there were no details of British casualties.

In Washington, American intelligence sources said Britain had landed 1,000 men on the disputed islands. They said the British aim appeared to be to secure areas from which the Harriers could operate against the Argentine garrison there.

Britain stopped short of calling Friday's move an invasion of the islands, which were seized by

Gandhi welcomes Arafat

NEW DELHI (R) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was met at Delhi airport Friday by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi after arriving on a three-day official visit.

A PLO spokesman in Damascus said Thursday that Mr. Arafat would discuss Middle East and bilateral issues with Mrs. Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. On Saturday the PLO leader will visit Hyderabad in southern India where the Osmania University will confer an honorary degree.

In public speeches, Mrs. Gandhi and the PLO leader expressed concern at the increase in armaments being brought into South Asia and the Middle East.

Mrs. Gandhi said at a dinner for

Explorations rock W. Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Up to three explosions shook West Beirut Friday and a left-wing militia group said one blast caused a large number of casualties.

The Murabitoun militia organisation issued a statement saying a bomb exploded on the first floor of a building, causing casualties on the floor above.

The claim of responsibility came in a telephone call to a news agency office soon after the radio report.

U.N. recommends extension of observer force on Golan

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has recommended a further six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) separating the Israeli and Syrian armies on the Golan Heights.

The current mandate of the force, set up in 1974, expires at the end of this month. It comprises 1,279 men from Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland.

The term of the present force commander, Maj.-Gen. Erkki Kairala of Finland, ends of May 31. He is to be succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Carl-Gustaf Stahl of Sweden.

Mitterrand arrives in Abidjan

ABIDJAN (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Abidjan Friday for a three-day visit to the Ivory Coast, the second leg of his first African tour since taking office a year ago.

President Mitterrand, his wife Danielle and four ministers were greeted by Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny who has ruled the country since independence from France in 1960.

Mr. Mitterrand arrived from Niger, where he spent two days and pledged continued French support in ensuring the security of France's former colonies in Africa and in providing other aid.

But he told a press conference before leaving Niamey Friday, "France is not the gendarmerie of Africa." Its influence in the continent ought to be diplomatic, not military, he said.

Any French military aid was intended to defend the unity and independence of the African states concerned not to get involved in internal affairs, he added.

Mr. Mitterrand is due to leave the Ivory Coast on Monday for Dakar, capital of Senegal, the final leg of his African tour.

Old friends

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Houphouet-Boigny are old friends from the

FEATURES

By Daniel W. Pfaff

The writer is an associate professor of Journalism at the Pennsylvania State University

THE HISTORY of journalism in the United States begins in 1690, nearly 100 years before the nation was established, with the publication of a lively little three-page newspaper that was shut down after its first issue. The paper was *Publick Occurrences*, published by Benjamin Harris. He had come to the American colonies to escape prosecution in London for publications that offended governmental authorities. Similarly, for printing whatever he wished without first getting the approval of colonial officials, his American newspaper was closed.

Harris would not qualify as a journalist by today's definition, for what he wanted to publish was mainly gossip and religious argument rather than accurate, current information about issues of the day. But in assuming that publishers should operate independently of government supervision, he anticipated just such a development in the growth of the colonial, and, later, the U.S. press.

The next publisher to establish a newspaper in the American colonies, however, was careful to operate it within bounds set by the British authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For that reason, the *Boston News Letter*, founded in 1704 by John Campbell, became the first continuously published newspaper in the colonies. It was dull, predictable, and never made money, though it continued, under a succession of owners, to operate until shortly before the American Revolutionary War of 1775-81.

Independence asserted

Journalistic independence was asserted with some success by James Franklin, who established the *New England Courant* in Boston in 1721 against the advice of friends who knew he planned to be critical of the colonial rulers. Despite his prosecution for defiance of authority, however, Franklin's paper continued for more than five years and was popular with many readers.

Authorities countered its criticism with a publication of their own -- a significant new development. Following this, political give-and-take in the press gained a life of its own. Fostered mainly by intense divisions of opinion among colonists about whether to reject British rule and found a new nation, highly partisan political newspapers came to dominate the scene. This continued into the 1730s.

Further contributions in the colonial period were made by Benjamin Franklin, younger brother of James and best known as a statesman, diplomat and founder of the new nation. Benjamin Franklin's first interest was journalism. After learning the craft by working with his brother, he struck out on his own. He moved from Boston to Philadelphia in 1728 and the following year purchased the two-year-old *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

He transformed the insignificant gazette into the best newspaper in the colonies. He put his Boston experience to intel-

U.S. journalism: From gossip sheets to sophisticated newsgathering

In this article, a specialist in American journalism discusses the development of newsgathering in the United States from the first paper in 1690 to the growth of electronic journalism.

ligent use, choosing a more moderate course without being subservient to the authorities. Just as importantly, he recognised that newspapers had become a necessity whose place in society was recognised by public and governmental authorities alike. There was greater and growing acceptance of the fact that journalists sometimes print things that offend. But more than anything else, Benjamin Franklin's newspaper prospered because it served as a vital medium of information about life in its community.

Commercial element

Part of the information in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* was commercial. Because he was a scientist, inventor and businessman as well as a journalist, Franklin considered advertising a vital part of the publication. From the start, he had more advertising in each issue than did any other colonial newspaper. He sold advertising space to others and promoted his own products. One of these was the *Pennsylvania Fireplace*, better known as the Franklin Stove. He advertised it as having qualities that would promote the beauty of women by providing comfortable heat rather than a large, bright fire that could damage the eyes and dry the skin, making a woman age before her time. Not only has advertising formed the economic foundation of both print and broadcast journalism in the United States, but the use of appeals to human emotions any psychological needs has become a mainstay of advertising practice.

The number of newspapers grew slowly but steadily after the Franklins' successes. There were more than a dozen by 1750, some with circulations as high as 3,000 a week. The pace quickened in the next two decades as debates over British domination became intense. The three contending groups were the Patriots, or Radicals, who favoured separation from Britain; the Tories, or Loyalists, who favoured a continuation of British rule, and the Whigs, or capitalists, who wanted considerable economic independence from the mother country without complete political separation. All had newspaper voices, though those in the Whig middle

states' rights and individual freedom was the *National Gazette*, a newspaper sponsored -- also from behind the scenes -- by Washington's Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. The Hamilton-Jefferson debate was carried on in other newspapers as well, often in bitter vituperative language that caused historian Frank Luther Mott to identify the period between 1789 and 1808 as "the dark ages of partisan journalism."

Partisan newspapers, including a strong advocate of the national administration, remained the rule until Andrew Jackson left the presidency in 1837. By that time a new era of mass journalism had begun.

New era

By the 1830s, improvements in printing technology, paper manufacture and the literacy level of immigrants and others who populated the growing major cities provided an environment in which cheap, daily newspapers could succeed. Between 1833, when Benjamin Day brought out the first successful "penny" paper in New York -- the *Sun* -- and the end of the century, the highest circulation of any one newspaper would grow from 4,000 to more than one million a day. Nationwide, more than 30 papers had circulations in excess of 100,000 by 1914. Between 1892 and 1914 the average circulation of U.S. dailies doubled.

Several dynamic editors contributed to this development. James Gordon Bennett, founder of the *New York Herald* in 1835, led the way, revolutionising newspaper journalism in the United States. He replaced political partisanship with an emphasis on the publication of accurate information, brightly written and as correct as the best available technology could provide. He established "beat" reporting -- sending reporters on a regular basis to gather news from police and fire departments and other sources around the city. The *Herald* had the best coverage of business that had yet been seen, society and sports news, a letters-to-the-editor column and critical reviews. It led the way in sending correspondents abroad and to other U.S. cities, and was the first



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, American journalist and Revolution War leader, is depicted (centre) in this Charles E. Mills painting. Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* is considered the prototype of the modern U.S. newspaper

also the main source of information on developing events. Television has provided some illustrious documentary programming, perhaps the single most acclaimed being Edward R. Murrow's *Harvest of Shame* in 1960 about the plight of migrant farm workers.

Because broadcasters can transmit news as it happens, both newspapers and magazines have given greater attention to getting the depth, detail and explanation behind events that is possible only in print. Yet while the print and broadcast media complement each other in some ways, they are rivals for the advertising support that nearly all depend upon. There are some 5,900 radio and 1,000 television stations in the United States and approximately 1,750 daily and 7,500 non-daily (usually weekly) newspapers. Pressure for financial security and prosperity has brought many newspapers under group ownership and resulted in a number of cross-media combinations of print and broadcast properties under one ownership. This trend was established by Hearst and others in the 1920s and 30s and has continued since. It has drastically reduced the number of cities with competing newspapers to less than four per cent. Cross-media ownership includes about a third of the daily newspapers, a fourth of the television stations and nearly 10 per cent of the radio stations.

Cause won

Concentration of ownership unquestionably could limit the ability of the media to provide, in the words of a 1945 U.S. Supreme Court opinion, "the widest possible dissemination of information from diverse and antagonistic sources." This is, in fact, a matter of continuing concern, for it relates directly to the issue of how great a benefit citizens are reaping under the constitutional guarantee of free speech and press. In the 20th century, the courts have interpreted those guarantees in the First Amendment of 1791 to give very generous -- though not absolute -- freedom to journalists of all kinds.

Accordingly, a certain level of tension between the press and government officialdom persists and is generally considered to be healthy for the democracy. At the same time, it is accurate to say that the issue of journalistic independence on which Benjamin Franklin gambled and lost in 1690 has long since been won. That happened, most importantly, in the court of public opinion as the press prospered and grew. It is that historical foundation that provides the constitutional guarantees with their most enduring support.

--USICA feature

paper to get news from the southern states by using the newly invented telegraph. It fielded the largest number of correspondents during the U.S. Civil War of 1861-65 and covered the conflict more thoroughly than any other paper. Bennett was a leader in the establishment of The Associated Press (A.P.), through which several newspapers pooled their resources to gather news. This has since become the largest cooperative newsgathering organisation in the world.

Bennett also was a flamboyant egotist who would brag about himself and ridicule his rivals in print. In fact, straightforwardness was a characteristic of all the leaders of American journalism in the 19th century. Horace Greeley, who founded the *New York Tribune* in 1841 and made the weekly edition of the *Tribune* the first national newspaper, was another skilled editor. His main interest was in getting challenging and controversial ideas before readers. He supported the abolition of capital punishment and imprisonment for debt. For a time, he published articles by Karl Marx, because Greeley believed newspapers should be open to varying points of view, including some with which the editor disagreed.

Sensationalism

In 1883, Joseph Pulitzer, a Hungarian immigrant, came to New York after making an important business and newspapering success by combining two fledgling papers in St. Louis, Missouri, in the *Post-Dispatch*. He purchased the failing *New York World* and made it into the biggest yet of the mass newspapers by expending a great amount of energy and money to produce lively and often luridly sensational local news and human interest stories as well as anti-corruption and government reform campaigns. Pulitzer thought the sensationalism and bright writing would attract readers to the paper's liberal-minded and intellectual editorial page, which he considered the heart of the publication, but it is doubtful that happened to any important degree.

One thing that Bennett, Greeley and Pulitzer had in common was that each was a self-made man whose impoverished beginnings had fired him with personal ambition and an abiding interest in improving the lives of the poor. However, not all editors fitted that description. Henry J. Raymond, who founded the *New York Times* in 1851, came from comfortable circumstances: he had attended college and travelled abroad. He conducted his newspaper on a more serious plane than his sensational penny rivals, saying: "We shall make it a point to get into a passion as rarely as possible."

Under Raymond, the *Times* became the most reasonable and objective of the leading dailies. It fell into a series decline following his death in 1869, eventually to be rescued and turned into the nation's "newspaper of record" by Adolph S. Ochs, who bought it in 1896. Metropolitan journalism had become big business by that time, and Ochs had great business talent. He had brought back to robust health a nearly failed newspaper in Chattanooga, Tennessee, before doing the same for the *Times*.

Anti-sensationalism

The 19th century closed amidst a circulation battle between Pulitzer's *World* and the *New York Journal*, another paper rescued from decline. Its purchaser was William Randolph Hearst, the heir to mining and land interests in the western United States. Young Hearst had his apprenticeship as

an editor-publisher on a California paper, the *San Francisco Examiner*, which his father owned and had given to him. With the *Journal*, Hearst wanted to compete against -- and try to outdo -- the world's sensationalism. This came to a peak during the Spanish-American War in 1898, after which the *World* reevaluated its behaviour and became much more conscientious and responsible. After Pulitzer's death in 1911, his will established what have become the most coveted awards for journalistic excellence, the Pulitzer Prizes. He also encouraged journalism education, which is now widely available in U.S. colleges and universities.

The sensationalism of the New York giants influenced as many as a third of the metropolitan dailies across the country, but the trend dramatically diminished after the turn of the century. To a considerable extent, magazines containing gossip about entertainment celebrities and other public personages and those specialising in crime and adventure stories have come to serve those reader interests.

Magazines, which have been called "the light artillery of the intellect," are, of course, another vital part of American journalism. One of the first successes was the *Pennsylvania Magazine* started in Philadelphia in 1775. Its editor was Thomas Paine, best known as the author of *Common Sense* in 1776, the most widely circulated argument for the Revolutionary cause. His magazine was more than a propaganda organ, however. It contained a variety of material, including poetry, essays and descriptions of inventions. This set a pattern that led even-

tually to the creation of several highly popular general circulation magazines in the next century. One was *Godey's Lady's Book*, established by Louis A. Godey, a shrewd entrepreneur who recognised that women could become an important magazine audience. The magazine lasted 68 years, selling an impressive 150,000 copies a month at its peak just before the Civil War. Its success encouraged others to design weekly or monthly magazines with wide, general appeal. Among these publications were *Life* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, which at their peaks in the 1950s and 1960s were selling millions of copies each. Illustration, including superb photojournalism during periods of war and at other times of national triumph or crisis, was a factor in their appeal.

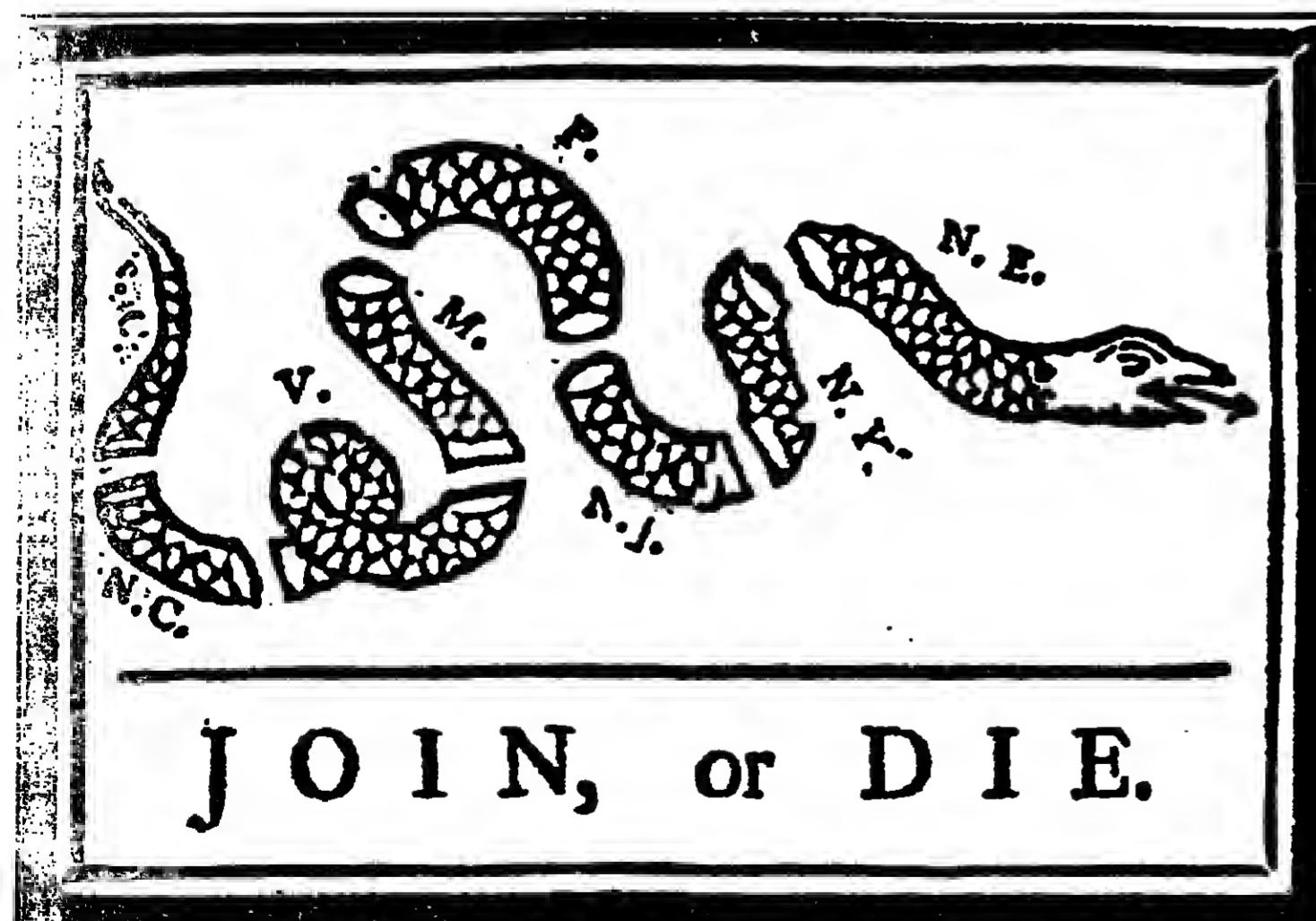
New competitors

However, the general magazine has suffered a sharp decline in the past 20 years as television has gained a competitive edge as a national advertising medium. But numerous more specialised publications have flourished. These cater to virtually every level of interest, taste, and intellect and range in circulation from a few hundred to the millions. As of 1981, there were nearly 11,000 periodicals published in the United States. The largest, significantly, was *TV Guide*, selling almost 19 million copies a week.

Broadcast journalism has brought to the fullest realisation James Gordon Bennett's belief that news must be fresh. Radio appeared as a major medium in the mid-1920s; television in the late 1940s. While both are primarily entertainment media, they are



PHOTO MAGAZINES, such as *Life*, here shown in a 1926 edition, have combined photo-journalism, human interest stories and



THE FIRST AMERICAN CARTOON was drawn by Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of modern U.S. journalism. The cartoon shows a snake in eight pieces, marked with the initials for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

ania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. It urged the colonies to stand together against Britain. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

All but 4 finish 10-kilometre run.

800 take part in 1st Amman marathon

AMMAN (J.T.) — A race for all ages and both sexes was organised by the Marriott Hotel on Friday. The race started off at the Marriott Hotel with about 800 runners, out of whom 90 per cent were Jordanian. The race was a 0,000 metre-long starting at the Marriott Hotel, going through Ministry of Interior Circle, Jabal Al Hussein, downtown, Al Hayek, limb the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Circles, the road linking the 3rd Circle and Almeisan, and finishing at the Marriott Hotel.

Mr. Khalil Al Adwan, director of Marketing at the Marriott Hotel said to the Jordan Times: "The custom of the Marriott Hotel all over the world is to keep in contact, through its activities, with all the people of the country it is in. This race is the first of its kind in Jordan, and it is interesting because anybody can take part in it. It is also open for all ages, all nationalities—though and both sexes. Would you believe that people kept coming to sign on till an hour before the race started," he remarked.

Of the well known organisations in Jordan which took part in the race are the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, all

Jordanian athletic federations and of course, the Armed Forces. Along with the racers were two ambulances, two buses for anyone giving up, and an announced at the time for every ten-seconds. Back at the hotel were fresh fruits, and juices. As for the prizes they were: three trophies for the 1st three men and three trophies for the 1st 3 women, plus ten silver medallions for the following ten male and female winners.

One of the racers Miss Rula Khatib (19), said to the Jordan Times before the race, "I saw the advertisement on T.V. and I thought the idea very new and interesting so I decided to join in. I don't think that I will be able to win but it is nice to join such an activity and especially here in Jordan."

The Yarmouk University team which consists of 18 male and 8 female runners expressed their happiness in joining such a race. Most members of the Yarmouk team are amateurs, some more experienced than others. Mr. Isma'il Ghassab from Yarmouk said he thought the idea "very good—especially that he is representing his university in this race. Another Yarmouk student Miss Fakher

line were:
Men: Fayed Jume, Awwad Suliman and Ali Mohammad Simrin.
Women: Emry Carlson, Tharwat Abboud and Betsy Carlson.—N.G.

South Korean community in Jordan holds day-long athletic festival

By Nujoud Goussous
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A sports festival taking place at the Orthodox Club in Amman was organised by the South Korean community in Jordan on Thursday May 20. The festival was sponsored by the embassy of the Republic of Korea in Amman.

The Korean festival, which was opened by the Korean ambassador at 7:00 a.m. and which lasted all day, consisted of three volleyball games, football games, and a 100 metre race. Participating in these games were Koreans who work and/or live in Jordan. That is members of the diplomatic corps, construction companies, and all other Korean

residents in Amman. Ambassador Jai Sung Kim, having just finished a soccer game, told the Jordan Times: "We are very glad that we, as one family here are able to meet from time to time in such activities. The Jordanian people are very kind to us in this respect."

Mr. Kim went on explaining that this festival is done twice a year, in the spring and fall to allow the community to get together. The ambassador added that anybody who is far from his country and family needs such gatherings with his nationals, so that he won't feel homesick. There are many picnics which are organised by the Korean Community.

"We are planning to hold exhibitions in the future, and mixed games and matches between our

people here and the Jordanian people," continued Mr. Kim. "We want to get to know more of the Jordanian people and form friendships with them."

All the games that took place were played by men only. The president of the Korean Association in Jordan explained that all these players are amateurs, and it is hard to form to women's teams because there aren't enough of them to form sufficient that would compete with each other. But the president added that he hopes some teams will be possible in the near future.

What is strange and new to Jordan is the Korean tradition, like the prayers that are performed for the players during the games, and the clown who starts off the game or match with a couple of tricks.

Student-lecturer council to set up education policy

Transport Ministry makes study of Jordan's need of trucks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Times has learned that the Ministry of Transport is currently making an accurate study of Jordan's actual needs of trucks and the extent of the effect of the Jordanian trucks registered in other Arab countries on the Jordanian land transport activities.

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Sami Al-Rashid
Director General



Scenes from Friday's polo match.

RJPC beats British polo team 4-1

ZARQA (Petra) — Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, attended here on Friday the polo match between the Royal Jordanian Polo Club and the British Polo Team in Cyprus.

The Jordanian team beat the British team four to one.

At the end of the match, Mr. Abu Nuwar handed the cup to the winning team and awards to members of both teams.

The match was also attended by the British ambassador in Amman.

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What is strange and new to Jordan is the Korean tradition, like the prayers that are performed for the players during the games, and the clown who starts off the game or match with a couple of tricks.

During its four-day meetings, the seminar will discuss the role of businessmen and workers in social insurances, the inclusion of temporary and seasonal workers in social insurance, discussion of working papers containing experiences on the application of social insurances, and the Arab aspirations in this field.

The Jordanian Social Security Corporation will submit a working paper on the Jordanian experience in this field. The working paper will concentrate on Arab cooperation in investments in Arab economic and social development projects.

The Jordanian delegation to the seminar will be headed by Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obaid.

Three-day engineering seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — The three-day seminar on engineering consultancy, being organised by the Jordanian Engineers Association and the Federation of Arab Engineers, will begin at the Professional Association Complex on Saturday.

Participants in the seminar will discuss the conditions of the engineering consultancy and offices, training and classifying consultants, regulating Arab consultancy activities, moral and legal

responsibility, the role of universities and research centres in supporting consultancy work as well as the role of consultancy work in the transfer and use of technology.

The seminar, which will be opened by Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri, will also discuss cooperation between local and foreign engineering consultancy firms, and how to benefit from foreign expertise. Jordanian and Arab specialists will submit 25

research papers to be discussed by the seminar.

Participants will also compare the recommendations which will be adopted by this seminar with two similar seminars—one to be held in Damascus, Syria, in September, on solar energy, and the other in Rabat, Morocco, in October on the role of the engineer, which will be discussed by the Arab engineering conference scheduled to be held in Fez, Morocco next April.

Delegation goes to bankers' meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the council of governors of Islamic central banks left for Istanbul on Thursday. The governors will meet for five days to discuss stepping up commercial cooperation, facilitating the movement of funds

and looking into possibilities of supporting development projects in Islamic countries.

Minister of Finance Salem Ma'adeh, the head of the Jordanian delegation said that he will discuss the possibility of getting a loan to finance Jordan's foreign trade sec-

tor and that he will seek the financing of some projects in Jordan.

The delegation also comprised Hussein Al Qasem, the deputy governor of the central bank of Jordan and a number of advisers from the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

Today's weather

Fair weather with temperature below normal. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	11	25
Aqaba	19	34
Deserts	13	30
Jordan Valley	17	32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 20 per cent.

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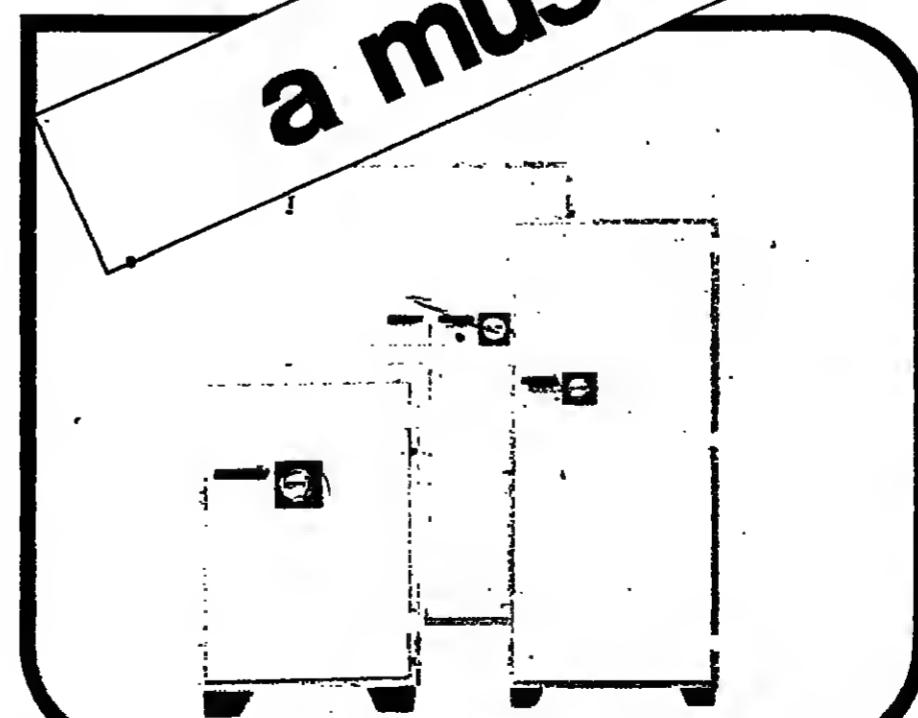
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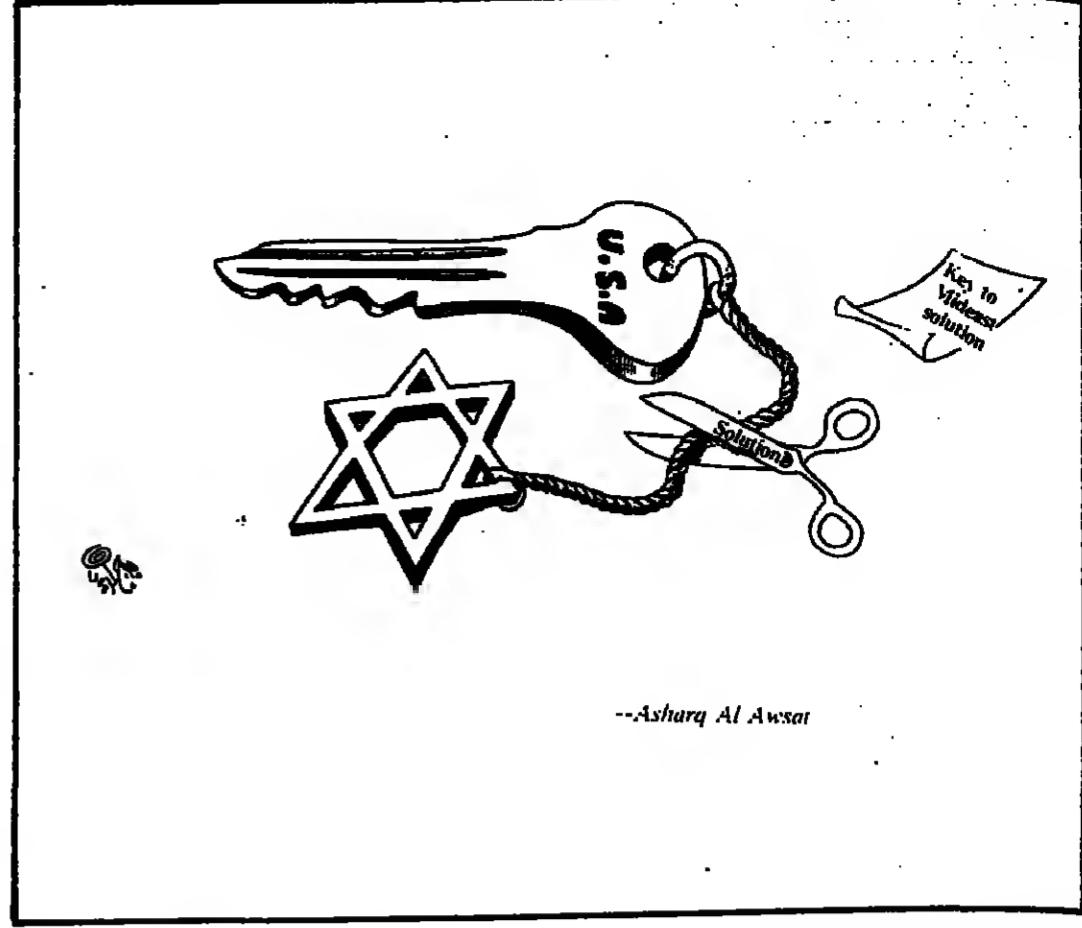


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A poll commissioned by the *Time* magazine and published in the current issue of the magazine gauges feelings among the people in the occupied West Bank. The results were summarised by *Time* as: "Radical; resentful but ambiguous."

Time poll in the West Bank shows radicalism and growing resentment



--Ashraq Al Awas

Paranoiac policies

IN ITSELF, the restoration of Zaire's diplomatic relations with Israel may be politically insignificant. But if Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko's impetuous move to resume these ties means the emergence of a new policy pattern in Africa towards the Middle East conflict, then Arab concern about the issue should manifest itself in more than a display of anger.

Judging by what President Mobutu said in an interview on Brussels Radio on Friday, the Arab World should rest assured that Zaire's decision to normalise ties with Israel is nothing more than a clinical case of political paranoia.

"Zaire", its president said, "was not ready to submit to the yoke of an Arab neo-slavery system". Not only that, but the president

went on to describe Afro-Arab solidarity as a "booby trap, and denounced Arab leaders as "slave-taking caravanners with riding crops and turbans."

Frankly, we think, President Mobutu and his government fit more in a racist camp like that of Israel and South Africa than one which stands for what Afro-Arab solidarity is all about and struggles jointly for its peoples' just rights. Doubtless, he and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin can strike an instant, ideological friendship.

Arabs need not even reply to the Kinshasa government's reference that with Sinai's return to Egyptian sovereignty, the reasons behind severing African-Israeli ties have disappeared. Perhaps, Egypt should.

THE UNRESOLVED status of

the Palestinians of the West Bank

and Gaza Strip is, by almost universal agreement, the most pressing problem in the Middle East today. On many occasions the leaders of various Arab states have chosen to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. For 15 years the Israeli occupiers of the West Bank and Gaza have based their administration on presumptions concerning Palestinian attitudes. But rarely, in all that time, have the Palestinians had a chance to speak for themselves.

Two months ago *Time* commissioned the PORI Institute, a Tel Aviv public opinion research organisation, to conduct a poll in the West Bank.

The results of the PORI-*Time* poll are both fascinating and troubling. They reveal a high degree of radicalisation and disillusionment among West Bank Arabs, as well as resentful, if somewhat ambiguous, attitude toward their Israeli occupiers. The findings tend to refute the view of Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon that West Bank Palestinians, if they could be isolated from the Palestine Liberation Organisation's influence, would settle for some sort of "autonomy" under moderate local Arab leadership.

On the other hand, the results document commonly expressed Israeli fears that any independent Palestinian state would be radical, PLO-dominated and pro-Soviet says the director for the PORI Institute Rafael Gill. "The poll is not wanted nothing to do with any of the PLO leaders mentioned."

Subject of controversy

Nonetheless, the poll became a subject of controversy even before its results were known. Though the survey was conducted by an Israeli firm in conjunction with sociologists from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the actual interviewing was carried out in Arabic by some 40 Palestinians, who talked with a total of 441 people living in 58 West Bank towns, villages and refugee camps. The sample was selected to reflect the distribution of population according to sex, age and geographical location.

When they learned of the project, Israeli authorities charged that the poll violated both a 1951 Jordanian law, retained by the Israelis after the 1967 occupation, forbidding the collection or publication of "statistical data" without prior permission, and two Israeli military regulations for the occupied territories. One of the Israeli rules banned publication of material of "political significance"; the other forbade "publishing, in writing or orally, praiseworthy sympathy or support of a hostile organisation."

The Israeli authorities accused PORI of using "a member of a Palestinian Arab terrorist group" to canvass public opinion. They arrested that pollster and confiscated some of his data. None of the seized material was used in tabulating the poll. Last week the Israeli government decided not to prosecute *Time*. Pointing out that any violation of existing laws or regulations had been unintentional, *Time* agreed to show the poll's results to the Israeli government for its comments.

Some of the findings were quite predictable. For instance, 86 per cent of all respondents said they wanted a Palestinian state run solely by the PLO. Fully 50 per cent thought that Yasser Arafat should lead the Palestinians, followed by Nafir Hawatreh with 12 per cent and George Habash with 7 per cent even so, a significant 25 per cent wanted nothing to do with any of the PLO leaders mentioned.

Shaka'a most popular

Presumably these 25 per cent were thinking of local West Bank leaders. Of these, the most popular by far turned out to be recently dismissed Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka'a (18 per cent), followed by another pro-PLO politician, Karim Khalaf of Ramallah (18 per cent). By contrast, Mustafa Duleen, who runs the pro-Israeli village leagues, scored a minuscule 2 per cent. Bethlehem's moderate, pragmatic Mayor Elias Freij did only slightly better, with 5 per cent.

More than half the respondents

(56 per cent) said they wanted a "secular-democratic" Palestinian state, but 35 per cent favoured an outright Islamic state. As for the economic system that such a state would have, 57 per cent favoured socialism, and 16 per cent wanted a communist system—a surprisingly high figure in light of the opposition of many Muslims to Communism. By contrast, 18 per cent favoured a mixed economy, and only 3 per cent supported a purely capitalist system.

The radicalisation of West Bank residents was further demonstrated by the fact that 72 per cent chose the Soviet Union as the country they most admired, and 82 per cent named it as the country most helpful to the Palestinian cause (15.5 per cent for the U.S.).

Among Arab states, the respondents preferred the radical ones, led by Syria (33 per cent) and Libya (29 per cent). Libya's Muammar Qaddafi was the most admired Arab leader (41 per cent) well ahead of Syrian President Hafez Assad (11 per cent).

When asked to describe an Israeli in terms of one of the five colloquial phrases commonly used in Arabic ("a kind of superman," "a son of angel," "someone like you," "a mean-spirited person" or "a monster"), 39 per cent said a monster, and 26 per cent said a "mean-spirited person." Curiously, a higher number (44 per cent) said that in 1967 they would have thought of an Israeli as being "a monster." Another difference between 1967 and today is in the number of people saying that an Israeli is "someone like you."

In 1967, that figure was 23 per cent but in 1982, it had risen to 29 per cent. No doubt the change is a result of personal contacts made possible by 15 years of occupation. Still, 15 per cent said they had never met an Israeli face-to-face.

Desperation

As might be expected, 98 per cent of the respondents said that they favoured the creation of a Palestinian state.

Yet only 59 per cent agree with the PLO that such a state should encompass "all of Palestine" (i.e. including Israel); 27 per cent seem ready to accept a Palestinian state made up of only the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Finally, the poll reveals the state of disillusionment and perhaps desperation in which West Bank Palestinians presently live. When asked which political party they would prefer to see in power in Israel, 9 per cent chose Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud coalition, 2 per cent mentioned the Labour Party, and 93 per cent said it would make no difference.

Asked which of these situations—"war", "being without money" or "continuing forever under Israeli rule"—seemed most threatening, 86 per cent cited permanent Israeli rule. Only 2 per cent replied that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty helped the Palestinian cause, while 88 per cent called it a hindrance.

Even before the poll has been

completed and the results tabulated, Israeli authorities charged, in a statement to *Time*, that the survey had been conducted in a "most unprofessional and unscientific manner."

The statement pointed out that the names and addresses of interviewees had not been included on some questionnaires. It also criticised some of the questions as being "leading and loaded", objecting particularly to the question that asked interviewees to associate the word "Israeli" with "a mean-spirited person" or "a monster".

Time sent a copy of the complete and tabulated results to the Justice Ministry, which then forwarded them to the Foreign Ministry. But the government decided not to comment at that time.

In fact, the poll was conducted with the assistance of Israeli Arab sociologists. Since many interviewees prefer to remain anonymous, there was no requirement that names and addresses be listed on the forms.

According to Pollster Gill, PORI follows similar practices when conducting public opinion surveys in Israel.

U.S. polling organisations also do not always insist upon having the names and addresses of persons interviewed.

The questions attempted to elicit political views and probe Palestinian attitudes toward Israelis under conditions in which the respondents would feel they could speak freely.

The "monster" question, based on colloquial Arabic expressions, was part of an effort to analyse attitudes and prejudices and ascertain to what extent these may have changed since 1967.

To be sure, this opinion poll, like any other, is an imperfect reflection of human attitudes. Gill estimates that an error of 4 per cent to 5 per cent is normal in a survey of this size. But as a bit of pioneering research into the thinking of a people who so rarely have a chance to speak for themselves, the PORI poll offers some useful and unsettling insights.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Africa's Trojan horse

AL RA'II: The battle of the Israeli infiltration into Africa has entered a new stage by Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Mali declaring that they will not follow Zaire's step of resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. This stand means that Israeli infiltration into Africa is facing "African resistance". This is the result of stepped up Arab efforts and due to the negative results reaped by Zaire since the resumption of relations between this African country and Israel has reflected badly on its diplomatic and economic relations with the Arabs.

But this does not mean that the battle has come to an end. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir has threatened to attack the Arab states because they confronted the Israeli infiltration into Africa.

Prime Minister Begin followed him by offering bribes alleging that Israel could offer a great deal to develop the agricultural, health and industrial sectors in Africa. Begin has forgotten, or rather has chosen to forget, that African states still remember the Israeli acts of sabotage, hegemony and exploitation which preceded the disruption of relations.

It is clear that the battle of Israeli infiltration into Africa is continuing, and that it might escalate through foreign parties which would try to tempt African states to open their doors to the infiltrators. The Arabs must continue this confrontation by stepping up their activities and efforts because Israel wants to turn Zaire into a Trojan horse.

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France urges industrial powers to coordinate economic policies

PARIS (R) — France wants the world's seven major industrial democracies to agree to coordinate their economic strategies at next month's summit here as a step towards achieving lower interest rates and more stable foreign exchange markets, a senior French official said Friday.

France, whose Socialist government marked its first year in power Friday, wants absolute priority at the June 4-6 summit to be given to converging the performance of major economies in the hope that this will bring with it renewed economic growth.

West European countries have sharply criticised President Reagan's administration for record high interest rates which they blame for prolonging the recession and damaging their chances of recovery.

International monetary sources here said any improved coor-

dination among leading economies could reduce recent violent currency fluctuations and help stabilise the dollar.

But they doubted any new monetary agreement would be reached at the summit in the 17th century palace of Versailles.

France, backed to varying degrees by West Germany, Japan

and Britain, has been urging Washington since January to drop its "benign neglect" of the dollar and to intervene on the foreign exchange markets.

The Reagan administration has so far refused to intervene regularly, believing that the market alone should set the rate for the dollar.

Aircraft engine makers to form consortium

LONDON (R) — Some of the world's largest aircraft engine makers are likely to set up a consortium later this year to develop a new engine to power 150-seat airliners in the late 1980s, British business sources said Friday.

Rolls-Royce said Thursday night its American rivals Pratt and Whitney had agreed to join in the project which Britain's state-owned company had established with three big Japanese groups, Ishikawajima-Harima, Kawasaki and Mitsubishi heavy industries.

The collaboration is expected to widen to include the West German manufacturer MTU (Motoren und Turbinen Union) which has links with Pratt and Whitney.

The sources said the extent of the partnership by the various companies in developing the RJ-500 engine has yet to be settled.

U.K. inflation down to 9.4%

LONDON (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate fell below 10 per cent last month for the first time in more than three years, official figures showed Friday.

The government said retail price growth fell from 10.4 per cent in March to 9.4 per cent in April, its lowest level since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office in May 1979.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has forecast that inflation could fall below nine per cent by the end of the year. Curbing inflation by strict control of the money supply has been Mrs. Thatcher's economic priority in government. Inflation shot up from 10.3 per cent when she took power to almost 22 per cent a year later, but it has fallen slowly ever since.

Employment Minister Norman Tebbit welcomed the news, telling reporters: "Britain is beginning to fight back."

Iran, Japan to resume talks on disputed project

TEHRAN, (Opecna) (R) — Iran and Japan will resume talks on the abandoned Bandar Khomeini petrochemical project when a Japanese delegation arrives here shortly.

The last round held in February

ended in a stalemate. The project, which began in 1973, has had an ill-fated history, plagued by massive cost overruns, bilateral disputes and political and military factors.

Almost 85 per cent of the work

on the project is complete. The Japanese group, led by Mitsubishi, has been unwilling to accept a series of Iranian proposals designed to ensure the project's completion. Iran has offered to make soft-term loans available to

the Japanese group to meet additional capital requirements, as long as a firm guarantee is available that the work will be completed within a mutually agreed framework.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — The following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7960/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2395/98	Canadian dollars
	2.3002/12	West German marks
	3.5555/85	Dutch guilders
	1.9575/90	Swiss francs
	43.4247	Belgian francs
	5.9925/75	French francs
	1276.75/1277.75	Italian lire
	236.80/95	Japanese yen
	5.7850/70	Swedish crowns
	5.9590/9610	Norwegian crowns
	7.8275/8300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	342.25/342.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities and government bonds staged a technical rally Friday helped by news April's retail price index shows year on year inflation falling to its lowest for three years, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 rose 3.7 to 558.1.

News that Britain launched attacks on the Falkland Islands left prices below the highs but overall reaction was muted, dealers said.

Gains of around 2p were common though both Plessey and Glaxo firmed 6p while GEC and Thorn lost 5p. North Americans were mixed while gold shares eased with the bullion price.

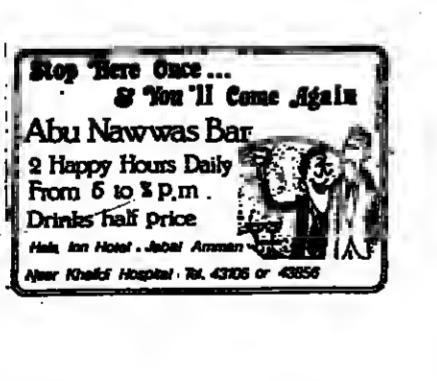
The rally in government bonds faltered with news of the hostilities in the South Atlantic but the sector steadied in the afternoon, dealers said. Shorts were around 3/4 point higher, while longs added 1/4 point.

Debenhams ended 5p higher at 75 following annual results.

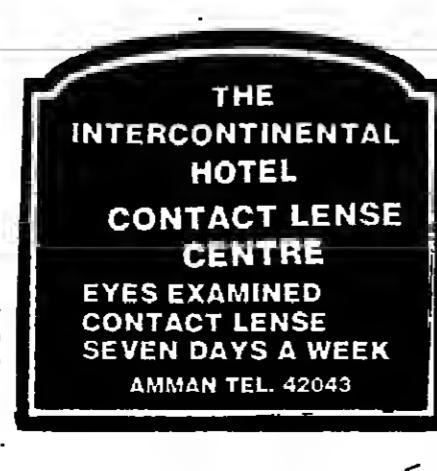
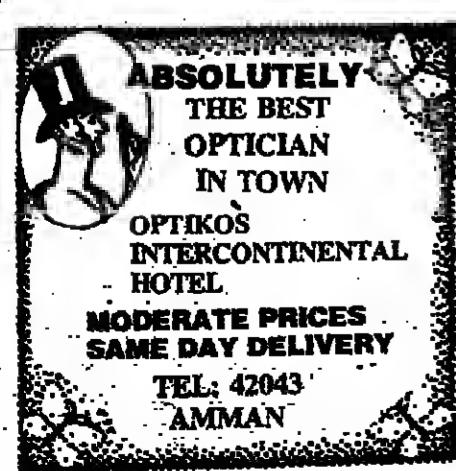
Oils were boosted by the apparent success of OPEC's moves to end the world glut. BP and Ultramar added 4p and 5p respectively, while Shell gained 2p. Banks ended with falls of 1p to 3p.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS



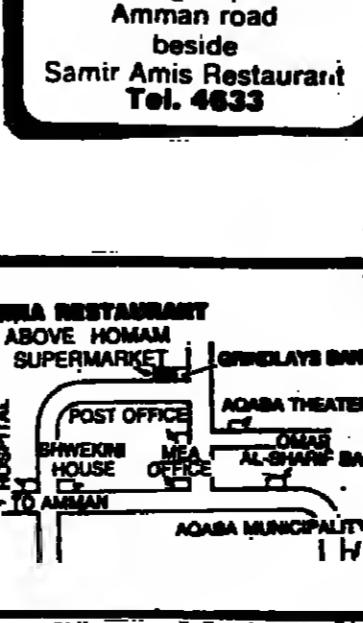
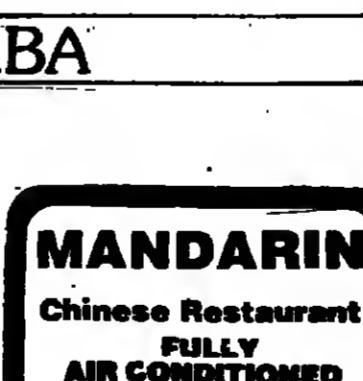
OPTICIANS



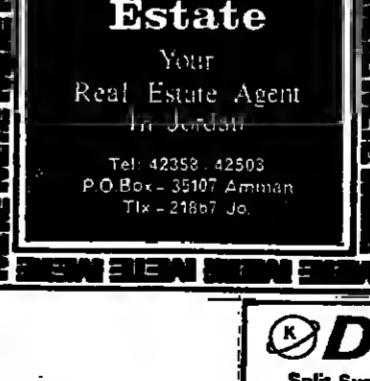
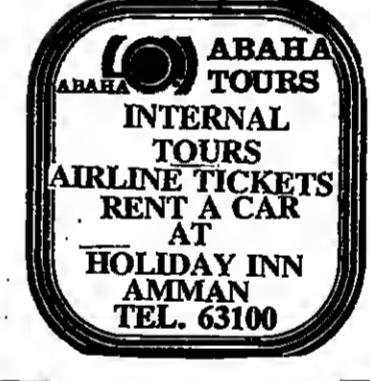
HOTELS



SHOW TIME



TRANSPORTATION



CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE



PORTS

Amman Little League

Game scores - May 21

T-Ball

Chase 22	Arab Wings 14
Dr. Pepper 16	International Traders 4
Sheraton 27	Citibank 26

Little League

Intercontinental Hotel 26	Telecom 0
Foxboro 9	Marriott 8
AIK 18	Jordan Express 0

Softball

ALICO 23	Laing 10
----------	----------

Team Standings

T-Ball

	W	L
Dr. Pepper	4	0
Sheraton	3	1
Chase	2	2
International Traders	2	2
Citibank	1	3
Arab Wings	0	4

Little League

Intercontinental Hotel	4	0
AIK	4	0
Foxboro	2	2
Marriott Hotel	1	3
Jordan Express	1	3
Telecom	0	4

1st Czechoslovak woman to reach Wimbledon singles final dies

VIENNA (R) — Vera Sukova, the first Czechoslovak to reach the women's singles final at Wimbledon, has died after a serious illness at the age of 50.

The Czechoslovak press said Sukova died on May 13 and would be cremated Saturday in Prague.

She reached the Wimbledon final in 1962 but lost to American Karen Hantze Susman after injuring her ankle in a fall the night before.

She was the wife of Cyril Suk, head of the Czechoslovak Tennis Federation, and the mother of rising stars Helena Sukova (17) and Cyril Suk (15).

After finishing her active career Sukova became a successful coach and among the young players she helped was Martina Navratilova.

Sukova was also the coach of the Czechoslovak women's team which won the Federation Cup in 1975.

THE NEW GENERATION IS READY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST.

It took the world's most experienced airplane company to build totally new generation jetliners. In every aspect the Boeing 757 and 767 are designed for efficiency.

They are built with lightweight materials. They are equipped with quiet, fuel-efficient engines. And they have the most advanced flight deck found on a commercial aircraft.

The 757 and 767 provide additional passenger comfort and appeal.

With these new additions to the other members of the Boeing family, Middle East passengers will have the widest choice of reliable, fuel-efficient jetliners in the world.

BOEING
Getting people together.

Gerulaitis tumbles out of Italian Tennis Open

ROME (R) — Unseeded Spaniard Jose Higueras came from a set down to send American Vitas Gerulaitis tumbling out of the Italian Open Tennis Championship in a sparkling third round match in Rome's Foro Italico Thursday.

The 29-year-old Spanish Davis Cup star, winner of last week's West German Open, overcame the third seeded New Yorker with a mixture of accurate passing shots and sublime lobs.

Gerulaitis was the highest remaining seed left in the tournament following the earlier defeats of Argentine Jose-Luis Clerc, the defending champion, and Johan Kriek of South Africa. "Higueras played well. He's a little bit stronger on clay than I am," admitted Gerulaitis, who only plays about three matches a year on clay.

The Spaniard, who beat American Jimmy Connors here last year, was modestly pleased with his success. "I played badly in the first set, but so did Vitas," he said.

Higueras, who made headlines here in 1978 when he walked off

Arraya beat Bertolucci 6-0, 7-6 while number 13 seed Fibak crushed Leconte 6-2, 6-1.

In a battle of teenagers, Sweden's 17-year-old Mats Wilander beat Thierry Tulasne of France, one year his senior, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

McEnroe's withdrawal from French Open, further blow to organisers

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe, the world's number one tennis player, is out of the French Open Championships, which start next Monday, because of a damaged ankle.

French Tennis Federation President Philippe Charlier told reporters McEnroe's father had spoken to him by telephone Thursday to say that his son would be unable to play because of the injury.

The reigning Wimbledon champion's withdrawal is a further blow to the organisers, already deprived of the appearance of six-times French champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden over a rules dispute.

The absence of McEnroe and Borg means an unlikely number one seeding spot for Jimmy Connors, who has never made the

finals in Paris. It is the first time he has been top seed for the event.

Connors, 30, has been hovering around the top three in the computer rankings produced by the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP).

His first round match is against little-known Bruce Mansen of the United States, who is lying 50th in the rankings.

Charlier said McEnroe's father had told him that he was worried about being able to defend his title at Wimbledon, which follows the French Open Championship.

He said his son was undergoing treatment with a specialist in New York.

McEnroe took the Wimbledon title from Bjorn Borg last year. Borg, told by the ruling Men's

101st English F.A. Cup final at Wembley

If sympathy wins trophies, Tottenham will emerge victorious

LONDON (R) — Ten weeks ago no self-respecting Tottenham fan would have lost a wink of sleep over the outcome of Saturday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final date with second division Queen's Park Rangers at Wembley.

At that time seemingly invincible Tottenham were conquering all before them as they marched imperiously towards a unique sweep of four major trophies—the First Division title and the European Cup-Winners' Cup and F.A. Cups.

Little Rangers barely rated a mention in the pubs of North London in those heady days.

Then the talk was of more grandiose fantasies. After a few beers it was generally agreed that the current Tottenham side would beat the West Indian cricketers by an innings and run in nine tries against the New Zealand All Blacks.

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Since 1940 Hindustan Aeronautics has expanded to produce more than 2,400 aircraft

India's fighter output takes off

By Alain Cass
and K.K. Sharma

BANGLORE — The first of the 45 Jaguar jet fighters to be assembled in India rolled off the production line at the Bangalore complex of Hindustan Aeronautics on March 31 and is due for its maiden flight in early June.

This unique piece of collaboration between Britain and India was of special interest to Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, the Soviet defence minister, when he visited Bangalore, in the southern state of Karnataka.

As he was being shown round by Mr. B.K. Kapur, chairman of the government-owned company, Marshal Ustinov turned and asked: "What about the Jaguar?" Mr. Kapur, who has only recently taken over as head of India's most prestigious high technology defence establishment, pointed to a door and said "Through there".

The Marshal, resplendent in his abundantly decorated uniform, walked up to the door and, after pausing briefly, turned and said with a smile: "No, I don't think I'll

embarrass you." Mr. Kapur told British reporters later: "It would have been no embarrassment if John Nott, your defence secretary, had come along and asked to be shown round the complex where we manufacture MiG aircraft. I would have said 'he my guest'."

This cameo highlights the development of Hindustan Aeronautics as one of the world's most versatile defence companies.

The range of its wares is openly displayed next to Bangalore's civil airport where small clusters of MiG-21s, Jaguars and the indigenously produced Ajeet fighters can be seen cheek by jowl.

To this impressive display of international fighters will soon be added the French-designed Mirage 2000, manufactured by Avions Dassault-Breguet. India has purchased 40 of these at a cost of \$80 million and has taken an option on manufacturing at least 80 more.

Executives at Hindustan Aeronautics are arguing strongly that India should take up this option, expensive as it may be.

This is based on the view that India should develop its own indi-

genous capacity to manufacture any foreign defence item purchased for the armed forces. Beyond this lies the belief, at the heart of India's economic strategy, that by doing this the country's transition from underdevelopment into the age of modern technology will be significantly quickened.

Since its establishment by the British in 1940 as an overhaul factory, Hindustan Aeronautics — then known as Hindustan Aircraft Limited — has produced over 2,400 aircraft worth more than \$10.8 billion of which 850 are based on Indian designs.

The company is divided into six major centres which between them manufacture and overhaul MiGs, Jaguars, helicopters and Indian fighters, as well as a full range of auxiliary equipment.

The first fighter aircraft it made was the Gnat under licence from Holland, since merged with Hawker Siddeley, and then British Aerospace. It now makes 10 different aircraft at 11 factories spread over six states throughout India, employing 40,000 people. In addition it has developed a complete range of design, manufacture, maintenance and avionics.

The Indian government has also just approved full production of a new, high performance gas turbine engine, coded the GTX, for use in the present as well as future generations of combat aircraft.

The company's long-term plans include a light combat aircraft. Bidders for this project include British Aerospace, SaabScania of Sweden and Dassault of France.

Two other major projects are envisaged. The first is a light transport aircraft to succeed the British Aerospace designed BAe 748. The main competitors for this project include the highly successful Skyvan, made by the British company Shorts, and rivals from West Germany, Spain and the Soviet Union.

There are also plans for a new light helicopter which would double as a troop carrier and gunship. Final offers have been invited from Aeronasiale of France and West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB).

In the immediate future Hindustan Aeronautics will almost certainly start manufacturing the MiG-23 ground-attack aircraft already in service with the air force. In addition, the Soviets are pressing hard for India to buy the advanced MiG-27.

This diversification is a double-edged sword for the company which is faced with idle capacity and the increasing problems of adapting production lines, technology and management to the growing range of products.

Although the Nastri complex, which manufactures the MiG, is said to be working at full throttle as are the overhaul and avionics divisions, the major Bangalore complex is working at between 20 and 30 per cent below capacity. The Kanpur complex is virtually at standstill, with no immediate prospect of resumption.

The company has been profitable for the last 10 years. Profits have fluctuated, however, from a low of Rs 47 million in 1972-73 to a high of Rs 94 million the following year. The profits for 1981-82 are expected to jump to Rs 2 billion, a sales of Rs 20.5 billion.

The company says it is not subsidised by the government, but it is believed to have paid no tax in six of the past 10 years. Although the company's main and captive client is the fast expanding Indian Air Force, it has had a small beginning in export markets where sales totalled Rs 15.6 million in 1980-81.

The company's long-term plans include a light combat aircraft. Bidders for this project include British Aerospace, SaabScania of Sweden and Dassault of France.

This could increase through present efforts to sell the Kiran basic jet trainer, which has been adapted for anti-insurgency use, to other countries.

The company is also planning to diversify its activities into non-aeronautical areas such as renewable sources of energy. A pilot

programme has already been set up and, according to Mr. Kapur, around 20 per cent of turnover could be in this field within 10 years.

Given the company's current idle capacity, this may seem surprising, but it seems no more than logical when India's massive defence expenditure is set against its huge economic problems.

— Financial Times news feature

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

DOLMY
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TORIB

YAHRLD

SELAMY

Print answer here: " - " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AFTER PIKER JOYFUL MALLETT
Answer: What the gambler named his daughter—KITTY



THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"That tooth reminds me of your last check. It got impacted at the bank."

ROYAL JORDANIAN AIR FORCE INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION FOR RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ONE OF RJAF AIR FORCE BASES

The Royal Jordanian Air Force invites foreign contractors working in Jordan and abroad who are qualified and experienced in the field of runway construction to participate in this announcement for prequalification for the removal of part of existing runway in one of RJAF Bases 100 kilometres south-east of Amman; and reconstruct, complete and maintain it according to international standards.

- The proposed work comprising an average area of 72,000 square metres of flexible pavement and 18,000 square metres of rigid pavement.
- Local Jordanian contractors may apply for prequalification, if only associated with a foreign contractor.
- Contractors interested in submitting tenders are invited to collect the prequalification documents from the office of:

The Royal Jordanian Air Force
Airfield Engineering Directorate
Amman - Jordan

And to return the documents not later than 12:00 noon on June 12, 1982, duly completed and signed together with supporting data.

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TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI

THE Daily Crossword

By Helen Fasulo

ACROSS	33 Sign	62 Mantel	30 Conceited
1 Winged insect	36 Variety of seven-up	31 Sicilian	31 Sicilian
5 Map for a site	39 Vaquaro's rope	32 Chanted	32 Chanted
9 Dull sound	40 Fruit skin	33 Deep	33 Cleopatra's handmaid
14 Girasol	42 Assist	34 River of Egypt	34 River of Egypt
15 Function	43 Waterfall	35 Depressed	35 Nautical
16 Rustic	44 Reserved and cool	36 East Indian palm	36 miles
17 Cloth of gold	46 Ingenuous	37 Estuary: Sp. Certain	37 Estuary: Sp. Certain
18 Practical knowledge	49 Find fault	38 Bonheur	38 Bonheur
20 Palm leaves	50 Take up residence	39 Ponsella or Bonheur	39 Ponsella or Bonheur
22 Male deer	52 European	40 Decimal points	40 Decimal points
23 Large body of water	54 A few	41 Flamboyant	41 Flamboyant
24 Zodiac sign	55 Members of a road show	42 Piazza	42 Piazza
26 Loft	59 Japanese name	43 Son of Aphrodite	43 Son of Aphrodite
28 Clown	59 Japanese name	44 Aplia's milieu	44 Aplia's milieu
29 Foliage	60 Ponsella or Bonheur	45 Full assembly	45 Full assembly
	61 Queenly	51 Lady chaser	51 Arabian
	62 Mors	52 Separated	52 Separated
	63 Ese	53 Apla's	53 Chief
	64 Desirilla	54 Full	54 household servant
	65 Sos	55 Take for granted	55 Wharton
	66 Starlike	56 Smoked salmon	56 Salmon
	67 Level	57 European range	57 European range
	68 Depressed	58 Mors	58 Mors
	69 East Indian palm	59 Fem spores	59 Fem spores
	70 Sos	60 River in Siberia	60 Mexican sandwich
	71 Desirilla	61 Bosphorus	61 Bosphorus
	72 Sos	62 Fem spores	62 Fem spores
	73 Depressed	63 Fem spores	63 Fem spores
	74 Sos	64 River in Siberia	64 River in Siberia
	75 Bonheur	65 Bushy clump	65 Bushy clump
		66 Tear apart	66 Tear apart

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

FAITIE	QUOTITA	STAB
ANAX	URBAN	HERO
MIXOLOGIST	RATE	ELLI
ELLI	ATEME	IRISSES
DOZED	STIR	DOZED
SWAGSES	SOAL	POST
CHAINED	SUNNY	VOA
SHIRTY	THIRTY	REUP
AVE	QUEENLY	MORS
PERFURED	MORT	SESE
GUITTER	THORCH	PERFURED
AINIT	THORCH	GUITTER
SCHIZO	MORS	AINIT
DORAL	SESE	SCHIZO
FREQUENTED	SESE	DORAL
LDIVE	FIORUM	FREQUENTED
OWEO	COED	LDIVE
SWEEEP	OPRY	OWEO

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Fine day for carrying through with new plans that you have thought up recently. Use a modern approach to gain your goals. Make an effort to enjoy the simple pleasures in life.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) This is the right time to make plans to gain greater abundance in the future. Contact experts for advice you need.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take time to analyze regular activities and know where to make changes to gain greater benefits. Express happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Obtain data you need to be successful in career activities. Be sure to arrive on time for appointments you have.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take a look at your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Strive to gain your aims today.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Talks with close ties now can prove beneficial. Know what is expected of you. Show more devotion to loved one.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Engage in pleasurable pursuits and make this a pleasant day for you and others. Be more active and more cheerful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Attending to regular affairs in the early in the day can give you more time to engage favorite recreations later.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good time to handle duties which you have postponed earlier in the week. Take time to improve your environment.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your financial position and budget your money wisely. Make necessary repairs to your property.

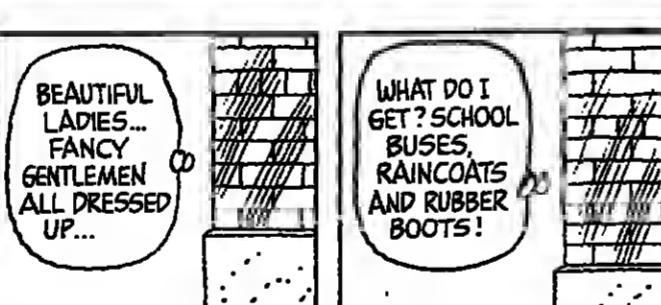
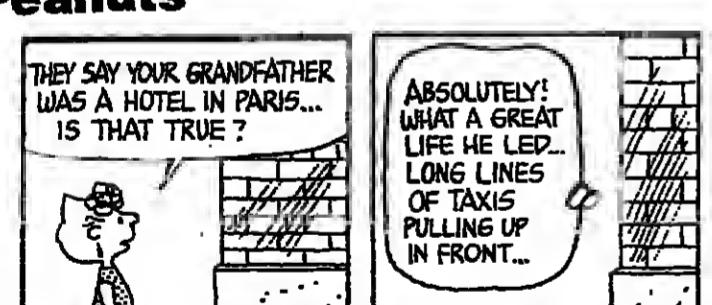
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle personal duties early so that you attend to more important matters later. Become more interested in outside affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Follow your intuition today and gain your personal aims. Find the right ways to achieve greater happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be always engineering new ways of getting things done, which is fine, but be sure you first teach tried-and-true methods to gain the best results. There is an artistic nature here that should be trained.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



WORLD

Peking-Moscow talks make little headway

PEKING (R) — China, hardly 24 hours after a renewed offer from Moscow to improve relations, denounced the Soviet Union Friday as the biggest expansionist nation of the modern age.

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily, under the headline "Despicable sower of discord," accused the Kremlin of trying to cause trouble between China and India, which have just concluded a second round of talks in New Delhi on improving Sino-Indian relations.

The People's Daily made no reference to an article in the Soviet party daily Pravda Thursday which said continuing hostility

between Moscow and Peking benefited only the West.

But the tone of the Chinese commentary was a further sign that a political thaw in relations between the two Communist giants was unlikely, despite recent indications that China might allow some normalisation of trade, cultural and sporting contacts with the Russians.

"It is...hardly strange at all that as the biggest territorial expansionists of the contemporary era they have a sinister mentality which fears a peaceful resolution of the Sino-Indian border dispute," the commentary said.

It quoted the official Soviet news agency TASS as saying the

Poles caught distributing Solidarity material jailed

WARSZAWA (R) — Polish authorities have imposed prison sentences of up to five years on people in several cities this week caught printing and distributing underground Solidarity publications, the official press said Friday.

A Warsaw military court jailed a 30-year-old woman teacher in a mining ministry school for five years and a factory worker for

three years for posting up and distributing leaflets in the southern town of Kanciuga.

In the industrial centre of Wroclaw, where the suspended independent trade union has been particularly active, a court meted out prison terms of up to five years for five men and women in their late 20s and early 30s for producing the local Solidarity bulletin.

8 SWAPO men killed in Namibia in 24 hours

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South Africa) (R) — South African-led forces shot dead eight black nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia (South West Africa) in the last 24 hours, security force headquarters said Friday.

Seven of the guerrillas, who belonged to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), were killed in a skirmish near the

Angolan border Thursday, a statement said.

In another incident Thursday, security forces killed an armed SWAPO guerrilla in the Etosha region, 150 kilometres south of the Namibia-Angola border, the security forces said.

SWAPO has been fighting a 16-year bush war against South African rule of Namibia.

Jane's asks NATO to maintain its technological edge over Soviets

LONDON (R) — Money spent on nuclear weapons should be diverted towards increasing the technological lead of the Western alliance over the Soviet Union, according to the latest Jane's military publication.

The authoritative Jane's said in its new military communications edition that NATO had no hope of ever matching the Soviet Union in military might and it was crucial to

the balance of power to maintain and extend its lead in technology. Electronic warfare, including communications jamming and anti-jamming, could render much of the Warsaw Pact military muscle impotent, Jane's said.

But it said research budgets had been cut in the harsh economic climate in the West and existing projects were often poorly managed and slow.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1971 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ 74

♦ K96

♦ K83

♦ AJ982

WEST EAST

♦ Q9532 ♦ J105

♦ Q107 ♦ J84

J A 4 ♦ 109752

♦ 634 ♦ K 3

SOUTH

♦ AK6

♦ A532

♦ Q16

♦ Q107

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♦.

So you are rather proud of your dummy play? Well, here's your chance to play along with an expert at a three no trump contract.

The auction was a simple matter of arithmetic. North added his 11 points to his partner's announced 16-18 and had no aspirations beyond game.

There is no trouble making nine tricks—if you go about your business in the right order. First, this is not the hand for an immediate holdup—East might have a

profitable heart shift; so you win the king of spades.

Since West is the danger hand, you must attack his entry first. If West has the king of clubs, your contract is always secure because the finesse will succeed. What you must protect against is the possibility that East has the king of clubs and West the ace of diamonds. Now if you start clubs, East will win and force out your remaining spade stopper. You have only eight tricks without diamonds, and when you try to establish a diamond trick, West will win the ace and cash his spades to defeat you.

So, at trick two you lead the queen of diamonds. If West refuses to take his ace, you have set up your ninth trick. Abandon diamonds in favor of the club finesse and you are home whether it wins or loses.

But the defenders are on their toes. West wins the ace of diamonds and continues with a spade. This time you must duck to exhaust East of spades. East wins and perseveres with spades to knock out your last stopper.

But now you can take the club finesse with safety. If it loses, either East will have no more spades, or if he does have another, the suit has split 4-4 and you lose only two spades, the ace of diamonds and the king of clubs. You have played the hand as well as you can and deserve your fine result.

By John Morrison

Reuter

MOSCOW — An officially-sponsored "peace movement" is getting into top gear in the Soviet Union but Soviet generals are making clear they do not want pacifist ideas spreading among young people.

A week of rallies, marches and meetings across the Soviet Union reached a climax last Sunday, the anniversary of the end of World War II.

Mid-May brought an international conference, hosted by the Russian Orthodox Church, on the theme of "Religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe." The conference was held in Moscow's luxurious American-built International Trade Centre, and dominated by attacks on President Reagan and his policies.

The organisers scored a major success by persuading Billy Graham, America's best known Evangelist, to attend.

The week of demonstrations is being coordinated by the Soviet peace committee, an ostensibly independent body which was first set up in 1949, in the early days of the East-West cold war.

For many years it led a little noticed existence under the chairmanship of academician

Iranian students protest executions



Iranian students in San Diego act out political executions which they describe as commonplace in Iran under the Khomeini regime. Seven took part in demonstrations Wednesday in downtown San Diego (A.P. Laserphoto).

Soviets lift travel ban on Frenchman

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet authorities have told a French journalist here that they have lifted a ban on his leaving the country but he may be questioned again by the KGB security police, his office said Friday.

The Soviet foreign ministry press department told the Agence France Presse news agency that the travel ban imposed on Vladimir Gedilaghi, one of its four correspondents, had been lifted and he was free to leave.

Scandal forces half of Korean cabinet to quit

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan Friday accepted the resignation of half his cabinet and appointed 11 new ministers following a vast money-lending and corruption scandal that has rocked the country's economy.

But the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) also demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Yoo Chang-Soon, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Joon-Sung and Finance Minister Rha Woong-Bae.

A husband and wife team of money-lenders, claiming connections in high places, amassed nearly \$1 billion in two years. But by discounting company bills held as collateral they caused the collapse of South Korea's unofficial loan market and drove many companies to the verge of bankruptcy.

The thread of corruption ran from bank presidents to company chiefs and even a relative of President Chun was among the 19 people arrested so far.

There was no evidence that any ministers were connected with the scandal, but the cabinet agreed to accept moral responsibility and all tendered their resignations.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Gunbattle reported near Lebanese premier's offices

BEIRUT (R) — A gun battle erupted Friday a few streets away from government offices where Prime Minister Shahq Al Wazzan had just been holding talks with senior U.S. government officials.

Scenes of two rival Kurdish groups were involved but did not know what started the clash. They had no immediate knowledge of any casualties. Machine-gun and automatic rifle fire, punctuated by grenade explosions, echoed through streets only a few hundred metres away from the prime minister's office in central Beirut, the eyewitnesses said. Security sources said two rival Kurdish groups were involved but did not know what started the clash. They had no immediate knowledge of any casualties. Machine-gun and automatic rifle fire, punctuated by grenade explosions, echoed through streets only a few hundred metres away from the prime minister's office in central Beirut, the eyewitnesses said. Security sources said two rival Kurdish groups were involved but did not know what started the clash. They had no immediate knowledge of any casualties. 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